

A FIRST RATE  
ADVERTISING  
MEDIUM.

# PHILLIPSBURG HERALD.

PATRONIZE  
IT'S "AD"  
COLUMNS.

VOL. XVII, NO. 49.

PHILLIPSBURG, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal.

## HIS SERVICES ASKED

TO HELP REDUCE THE PEOPLE TO  
SERFDOM.

The Hon. R. C. Bell Receives A Wall Street  
Letter.

The following letter, which explains  
itself, was received by the Hon. R. C.  
Bell and was by him given to the  
Journal to publish:

No. 711 Wall Street,  
New York, Aug. 18, 1896.  
Hon. R. C. Bell, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

DEAR SIR—The committee of political  
education of Wall street, this city,  
to which the undersigned has the  
honor to belong, having determined  
that each member should write personal  
letters to at least one or more  
prominent party leaders of the silver  
cause. Your name has been handed to  
me. You are described as a man of  
fair mind and a large influence in  
your state. I therefore address you  
hoping that you may be persuaded  
from your present course, for you are  
leading the lower classes, the laborers,  
artisans, mechanics and agriculturists  
of your state into a step which will  
cause them great distress.

We whose business it is to study fi-  
nances, and are therefore capable of  
determining such questions, know  
there is at this time TOO MUCH  
MONEY. Millions are now ready in  
this city to be loaned on call, with  
good collateral such as government  
gold bonds, where it is really needed,  
at remunerative rates. Your methods  
are such as to frighten all money  
lenders (for nothing is so easily  
scared as money). No one can tell  
what laws your candidate (if elected)  
may suggest; while even now the  
laws are all against our people. We  
are forced to loan money at such  
rates as we can get. If we cannot  
get 10 per cent, we can take 9; if we  
cannot get 9 we take 8, and in peace-  
ful times even lower, and it is difficult  
even then to keep our money at work.  
But what do your workmen say? If  
they can not get a dollar a day  
they refuse to work, while they ought  
to take 75 cents or even 50 cents so  
that we may keep them at work. You  
ought to teach them that \$1 per day  
on a GOLD basis is enormous pay in  
this country; no gold country pays  
more than 50 cents for labor, while  
here living is the cheapest of all  
countries, providing the lower classes  
will live as they should live. They  
are really extravagant; they buy meat  
four or five days in the week; they  
even indulge often in pie, which is no  
kind of food to be enjoyed by work-  
ing people and does them no good.  
Rice is one of the most healthy and  
nourishing of foods, it is CHEAP and  
can be raised in endless quantities,  
but workmen avoid it as a general  
food. They eat wheat bread when  
rye is much more suitable. These  
ideas grow out of wrong education,  
which you, my dear sir, are assisting,  
only to their future disaster.

Mr. Hanna, if he wins the election  
(and all intelligent men of the east  
hope and believe he will), will cer-  
tainly inaugurate a much better sys-  
tem for the lower classes. He will  
try to take the money question and  
tariff out of politics, which should  
have been done long since. The law  
governing finances can be safely left  
with the national banks, insurance and  
railroad corporations—who through a  
standing committee with some well  
known and honorable financiers such  
as J. P. Morgan or Mr. August Bel-  
mont, as chairman, who could formu-  
late and have passed directly such  
laws on money as would be safe and  
useful for the whole people. All laws  
governing the tariff could be handled  
in the same way by a committee ap-  
pointed by the great manufacturing  
and industrial enterprises, and with  
such honorable and charitable men as  
Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Carnegie as  
chairman of such committee, the most  
wise and useful tariff laws could be  
speedily put in force, not bothering  
those engaged in agricultural or other  
rural work, or exciting them by fre-  
quent elections as is now the case.

We have talked with Mr. Hanna as

to many things which are now wrong-  
ing the laboring classes and diverting  
them from their labor. He thinks  
there are too many holidays and es-  
pecially excursions to somewhat long  
distances, where these people meet  
and exchange exciting converse upon  
subjects such as we have referred to,  
and which they are not capable of  
understanding; besides this they  
should be at work; they spend too  
much money often going to a hotel  
and laying out an entire day's income  
on one dinner. Gentlemen like Mr.  
Astor and Mr. Rockefeller who by ap-  
plication and economy have amassed  
a competence, never would think of  
spending a day's income for a meal.  
How can workmen expect to indulge  
in luxuries, idle away their time, and  
prosper? We believe for their own  
good, if some beneficent law could be  
passed which would limit excursions  
and confine the lower classes to the  
township in which they live, they  
would be much better off at the end  
of the year. These local laws, we  
presume, must be put into effect by  
each state, say through the governors,  
but the governors could be appointed  
by committees of local bankers and  
manufacturers resident within the  
state, and we think if the present  
election is carried by the honest peo-  
ple and Mr. Hanna that by 1900 the  
people themselves would unanimously  
vote for such changes in their state  
constitutions as would relieve them  
from the turmoil and worry over elec-  
tions. Committees could act quickly  
and noiselessly; in fact, bankers,  
money people and manufacturers are  
only too happy to be let alone, once  
they have good laws and good men in  
control.

The people west should be impress-  
ed with the fact that our people here  
can take care of themselves, come  
what may. We are concerned for  
only the classes that labor, whether  
in the factory, on the railroads, or on  
the farms. It is costing us a great  
deal of time besides several millions  
of dollars to teach these lessons, and  
they should realize that we cannot  
constantly subscribe millions of money  
at presidential elections for their  
cause, which outlay by agitation is  
constantly increased. In talking with  
Mr. Hanna recently he said he would  
probably need twenty-five millions of  
dollars from our city before the polls  
closed in November, caused by such  
men as you and Mr. Bryan, but we  
think that if treble the amount is  
really needed, our generous people  
will supply it to keep the ignorant  
people from committing political sui-  
cide. Everyone at the last meeting  
when Mr. Hanna was here agreed to  
stand by him. Our newspapers are  
loyal to the people; they are terrible  
mad, however, at Mr. Bryan for his  
speech at Madison Square Garden,  
and we should not be surprised if  
some of them indulged in violent lan-  
guage should Mr. Bryan speak here  
again. Mr. Hanna has seen some of  
these papers since, however, and we  
think they will be still lenient. Our  
efforts will be towards kindness to  
our fellow men. We invite you in all  
kindness and with well wishes per-  
sonally, trusting you may aid in  
quieting your people. We are will-  
ing to aid you financially if necessary  
and are perfectly willing to trust you  
without fear. Mr. Hanna in many  
cases does not allow our treasurer to  
pay at once; he thinks guarantees are  
good enough until the poll shows the  
actual result in the town or precinct,  
but in case if you will make known  
your actual needs for the beginning  
of the work (providing you agree to  
change your views in accordance with  
our other followers in your state be-  
longing to the honest gold party) we  
will endeavor to provide you with all  
necessary funds. You need not an-  
swer this personally as some of Mr.  
Hanna's agents will visit your city  
soon and will surely call on you. It  
is not our intention to have any one  
committed by letter. I assure you  
that our work is telling in the east  
most of our manufacturers have con-  
verted their employees, who are rapid-  
ly joining our clubs. There is not  
much trouble once the way is shown  
them.

Wishing every success to you if you  
elect with us, and with best wishes  
personally, I am yours sincerely,

J. FRANCIS FORSTYNE.

Mr. Bryan At Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentle-  
men: I esteem it a great privilege to  
be permitted to defend the cause  
which has been espoused in this cam-  
paign; and I am glad to be permitted  
to present the cause to the people of  
Brooklyn. I only wish that distin-  
guished divine whose name has ad-  
ded even to the fame of your great  
city, Henry Ward Beecher, were with  
us today, that he might again cham-  
pion the cause of the people of this  
great fight. Any man would whose  
sympathies were on the side of hu-  
manity, my friends. We have com-  
menced a warfare against the gold  
standard, which will not cease until  
victory is won.

"Before addressing myself to the  
money question I desire to say some-  
thing in regard to these planks of our  
platform which have been assailed by  
the enemy. I only speak of them be-  
cause persons, high in the republican  
party, have called attention to them  
and sought to twist them into mean-  
ings not intended to be given them  
and an interpretation which they will  
not bear. Let me read to you the  
plank of the Chicago platform against  
which so much abuse has been level-  
ed. 'We denounce arbitrary interfer-  
ence by federal authorities in local af-  
fairs as a violation of the constitution  
of the United States, as a crime  
against free institutions.' That is the  
part which they say is bad. When  
did that become bad?

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S PLATFORM.

"Let me read a plank of another  
platform and see how this plank  
which I am about to read compared  
with the one which I have read:  
'That the maintenance inviolate of  
the rights of the state, and especially  
the right of each state to order and  
control its own domestic institutions  
according to its own judgment, exclu-  
sively, is essential to that balance of  
power upon which the operation and  
endurance of our political fabric de-  
pends, and we denounce the lawless  
invasion by armed force of the soil of  
any state or territory, no matter under  
what pretext, as among the greatest  
of crimes.' Do you know from what  
platform that plank is taken? (A  
voice: "From Abraham Lincoln's.")  
Yes, from Abraham Lincoln's. That  
is a plank in the platform of the re-  
publican party of 1860, and when you  
compare our plank with that you will  
find ours is mild in language com-  
pared to this one. Abraham Lincoln  
ran for president on that platform.  
He was elected on that platform, and  
in his inaugural address he quoted  
that plank in full and reiterated it  
with his approval. Now, my friends,  
if our platform is wrong, I want these  
republicans to repudiate Abraham  
Lincoln, because, if you take Abra-  
ham Lincoln from the republican  
party you have taken from it its most  
sacred memory, my friends. Now,  
let me call your attention to another  
thing which they complain of. They  
say we criticize the supreme court.  
Let me read you what we say on that  
subject."

THE SUPREME COURT MATTER.

Mr. Bryan then read the plank on  
the Chicago platform in regard to the  
income tax decision and went on: "I  
call attention to the fact that the  
court overruled the decisions of 100  
years. It is a fact. Have we not the  
right to mention a fact? We declare  
congress ought to use all constitu-  
tional powers which remain. Will they  
insist that, having taken part, we dare  
not use what they left? We demand  
that congress shall use such powers  
as may come from the reversal by the  
court as it may hereafter be constitu-  
ted. Has no court hereafter a right  
to reverse the decision of this court?  
If not, then what right had this court  
to reverse the courts of 100 years be-  
fore it? This court changes from  
time to time; judges die or resign, and  
new judges take their places. Is it  
not possible, my friends, that future  
judges may adhere to the precedents  
of 100 years instead of adhering to a  
decision rendered by a majority of  
one, and that one changed his mind?  
When did our opponents find that a  
decision of the supreme court was so  
sacred? Why, this decision would  
not have been rendered but for the  
fact that the men who had to pay the  
income tax attacked the decision of  
the supreme court and asked this

court to overturn a former decision.  
Every time a lawyer goes into court  
and asks for a reversal of the decision  
of the court—and it is not an infre-  
quent thing—every time a lawyer does  
it, he attacks the correctness of the  
decision which he desires to have re-  
versed. Let me read you what the  
republican platform said about deci-  
sions of the supreme court in 1860:  
'That we condemn the reopening of  
the African slave trade under the  
cover of our national flag, aided by  
prevarications of judicial power.' That  
is what that platform said. It declar-  
ed the decision of the court was a  
perversion of judicial power. There  
is no language in our platform that is  
as harsh on the supreme court as that  
republican platform. And they call  
upon congress in that platform to  
take prompt and efficient measures  
for the total and final suppression of  
that execrable traffic.

LINCOLN AND THE SUPREME COURT.

"My friends, on these two questions,  
where we are assailed by the republi-  
cans today we have not taken as em-  
phatic a stand as the republican party  
took in the first platform upon which  
it elected a president of the United  
States. Let me read you what Abra-  
ham Lincoln said about the supreme  
court. This is from his inaugural ad-  
dress. This is not the party platform;  
my friends. This is not an extract from  
a public speech uttered on the spur  
of the moment. I read you from a  
state paper, from the inaugural ad-  
dress of Abraham Lincoln: 'I do not  
forget the position assumed by some  
that constitutional questions are to be  
decided by the supreme court, nor do  
I deny that such decision must be  
binding in any case upon the parties  
to the suit as to the object of that  
suit, while they are also entitled to a  
very high respect and consideration  
in all parallel cases by all other de-  
partments of the government.' I  
quote again, at the same time: 'The  
candid citizen must confess that if the  
policy of the government upon vital  
questions affecting the whole people  
is to be irrevocably fixed by the de-  
cisions of the supreme court, the in-  
stant they are made, in ordinary li-  
tigation between parties in personal ac-  
tion, the people will have ceased to be  
their own rulers, having to that ex-  
tent practically resigned their govern-  
ment into the hands of that eminent  
tribunal.' Mr. Lincoln says that when  
it is asserted that the supreme court  
has a right to determine the policy of  
the government on great questions,  
that then we will have resigned our  
government into the hands of the su-  
preme court. Our platform is not as  
harsh as the language of Abraham  
Lincoln. We do not criticize the  
court as he criticized it, and when he  
uttered those words he was standing  
as a co-ordinate part of the govern-  
ment of the United States. I quote  
these authorities, my friends, in order  
that you may see how far-fetched is  
the criticism that is leveled against us.

LINCOLN NO LONGER REPUBLICAN.

"I quote these in order that you  
may see that the very men who use  
the criticism against us must, in order  
to do so, abandon the republican  
platform upon which Lincoln was  
elected. But I must apologize for  
quoting Abraham Lincoln as a republi-  
can authority. Abraham Lincoln is  
no longer a republican authority. Abra-  
ham Lincoln believed in a govern-  
ment by the people, of the people and  
for the people, and that is not republi-  
can in this campaign.

"Now our opponents say we are op-  
posed to the enforcement of law. I  
deny it. I stand as the candidate of  
three parties. I do not speak of my-  
self as an individual, because the in-  
dividual is lost in a campaign of this  
character. But, my friends, I want  
to say to you that the fear that is ex-  
pressed is not fear that, if elected, I  
will not enforce the law. I have said  
before, I say again, that if, by the  
suffrages of my countrymen I am  
placed in that position, which is the  
highest position within the gift of any  
people of the world, every law shall  
be enforced against the great as well  
as against the small. It is not a fear  
of lawlessness, my friends. Think of  
men who have transgressed being  
afraid there will be a lax enforcement  
of the law. Think of men who have  
considered themselves greater than the  
government who are afraid the gov-

ernment will not be great enough.

"I know why these men are afraid  
to have the Chicago ticket elected. It  
is because these great trusts, these  
great corporations, these great com-  
binations, this aggregated wealth, is  
enjoying unjust privileges. They  
know that the Attorney General  
whom I will appoint, if elected, will  
not stand there to defend the great  
corporations when he ought to en-  
force the law. They remind me of  
the man in court, the prisoner, who  
seemed uneasy, and the judge assured  
him that he need not worry, that he  
would get justice in that court, and  
he said: 'Great heavens, judge, that  
is what I am afraid of.'"

From the Phillipsburg Dispatch, August 30, 1894,  
John Q. Heyco, Editor.

## MORRILL'S SILVER RECORD.

The populist papers and cheap ora-  
tors, have had much to say about Ma-  
jor Morrill as a "gold bug." Nearly  
every paper you pick up of that kind  
you will find an article which says  
that Mr. Morrill is not only opposed  
to the free coinage of silver but that  
he is a single gold standard man.  
Not one of these papers know what  
they are talking about, and none of  
them furnish any evidence beyond the  
statement of some other pop paper:

The only claim there is or can be  
for these statements, is the fact that  
Major Morrill is engaged in the bank-  
ing business.

Now let us see what the real facts  
are. After this "gold bug" and single  
standard claim had been made all  
over the state, Major Morrill wrote  
the following letter to Senator Mur-  
dock, of Butler county:

"I would say, are the words of the  
letter, 'that I believe that the only  
practical, sensible solution of the sil-  
ver question is to provide free coinage  
for all the product of the American  
mines, with a tariff sufficient to ex-  
clude all foreign silver. This would  
at once put silver at its standard  
value in this country. It would open  
all of our mines, give a new impetus  
to business, and would provide for a  
healthy and gradual increase of our  
currency to meet the demands of our  
increasing population. The republi-  
cans in their state convention struck  
the keynote, and I am confident that  
the general republican national con-  
vention in '96 will adopt their view of  
the matter, and on that platform the  
republicans will sweep the country.'"

Now, this letter is clear and unmis-  
takeable, and if truthful, gives the lie  
to the published statement of populist  
papers who are willing to publish  
anything to injure a republican, and  
especially if he is a candidate for  
office.

If Major Morrill has always been a  
"gold bug," it is quite possible that  
his sudden conversion is for the pur-  
pose of getting votes, at least it is fair  
for his opponents to make that claim.  
Let us see if it is true.  
Major Morrill was in congress eight  
years as a representative from the  
first district of this state, and what  
he said and did during that time is a  
part of the history of this country.  
In the summer of 1890 occurred in  
congress one of the greatest fights  
for and against silver that has ever  
occurred in this country, and which  
resulted in giving us what is known  
as the "Sherman Law."

When the Conger bill had passed  
the house and gone to the senate,  
Senator Plumb (it is hardly necessary  
to say a republican senator from Kan-  
sas), in the interest of silver, succeed-  
ed in having original section one  
struck out and the following adopted  
in its place:

"That from and after the date of  
the passage of this act the unit of val-  
ue in the United States shall be the  
dollar, and the same may be coined  
of 412 1/2 grains of standard silver, or  
of 25.8 grains of standard gold; and  
the said coins shall be legal tender  
for all debts, public and private.  
That hereafter any owner of silver or  
gold bullion may deposit the same at  
any mint of the United States to be  
formed into standard dollars or bars  
for his benefit and without charge, but  
it shall be lawful to refuse any depos-  
it of less than \$100, or any bullion so  
base as to be unsuitable for the op-  
erations of the mint."

After this was done, the bill passed  
the senate and came back to the house  
for concurrence in the amendments,  
or non-concurrence.

On the 25th day of June, 1890, this  
bill came up in the house, the ques-  
tion being, shall the house concur with  
the senate in its amendment to section  
one—above quoted in full.

The yeas and nays were ordered,  
and Major Morrill voted to concur.  
Not only did Mr. Morrill vote for that  
amendment, but Anderson, Funston,  
Kelley, Perkins, Peters and Turner,  
all republicans, voted for that law.

The house failed to adopt the sen-  
ate amendments by the following vote,  
yeas 135, nays 152, but the entire Kan-  
sas delegation voted for it.

This is a part of the record history  
of this country, and can be found on  
page 6,508 of the Congressional Rec-  
ord, in the proceedings of the house  
of June 25th, 1890.

Now let us see if Major Morrill had  
any object in voting for that measure  
if it was not the honest wish of his  
heart. He was then serving his  
eighth year in congress, and had re-  
fused a renomination tendered him  
by the unanimous vote of the republi-  
can convention in his district, and the  
district had a good safe republican  
majority and is still represented by a  
republican. Mr. Morrill had refused  
that nomination because he wanted to  
retire to private life and enjoy his  
home in Brown county.

Now, before any more populist pa-  
pers in Phillips county report Major  
Morrill as a "gold bug" and an enemy  
to the free coinage of silver, will they  
do him the justice to look up his re-  
cord on this question?

Mr. Morrill's record is as clear as  
crystal on the silver question, and his  
conversion to silver is not late nor for  
the purpose of getting votes, but is hon-  
est and it has always been his policy.  
He is in favor of the enforcement of  
law, and is willing to let the supreme  
court construe that law, too.

He will be here on September 11th,  
so come and hear him. He will tell  
you a whole lot of things, and you can  
believe what he says, too.

ORGANIZED LABOR demands the free  
coinage of silver, organized capital  
favors the existing gold standard.

SALINA is in a fight with the rail-  
road companies over freight rates on  
coal, and a lively legal battle is look-  
ed for.

## Spring Creek Secrets.

The cabinet of the Epworth League  
met at Mr. Murphey's last Friday eve-  
ning. There is a membership of fifty,  
and they expect their charter soon.

Frank Lake started for Jackson  
county last Friday morning. He was  
accompanied by Mr. Gilbert. They  
expect to be gone about a month.

Rex Nason is visiting his friends  
and relatives in Phillips county. It  
seems like old times to have Rex  
back again.

The young people are looking for-  
ward to an enjoyable time at the sup-  
per at La Bell on the ninth.

Mattie Phillips has finished her  
third week at La Bell school. She  
has an enrollment of 24.

Miss Kingley is teaching a success-  
ful school at Red Top, and boarding  
at Mr. John Ham's.

Mrs. Emerson is very low. Mr.  
Emerson is on the sick list also, but  
is better now.

Mrs. Jennie Whitney has been suf-  
fering from an attack of rheumatism.

The young folks at Hillside orga-  
nized a literary society Friday evening.  
Say, barefoot boy, Mrs. Cummins  
wants those apples back.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for  
your troubles? If not, get a bottle now  
and get relief. This medicine has been  
found to be peculiarly adapted to the  
relief and cure of all female complaints  
exerting a wonderful direct influence in  
giving strength and tone to the organs.  
If you have loss of appetite, constipa-  
tion, headache, fainting spells, or are  
nervous, sleepless, excitable, melan-  
choly, or troubled with dizzy spells.  
Electric Bitters is the medicine you  
need. Health and strength are guaran-  
teed by its use. Large bottles only  
50 cents. At James & Co's drug store.

—The Rocky Mountain Weekly  
News is one of the most popular  
papers of the West. It is especially  
devoted to the cause of silver. Able  
fearless and conscientious, it stands  
up for the producers of the country  
with a vigor and earnestness that is  
refreshing and encouraging. It is  
the farmer's favorite paper. The  
HERALD and the Weekly News \$1.50